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THE TRUVELES AND DISPICULTIES BESETTING THE REFORM ELL!—THE GOVERNMENT'S FIRST DEFEAT
ON THAT MEASURE—SIR RONALD KINGHTLES'S
WOILG'S AND THAT OF CAPT. HAYTEX—THE AG
EVELUTURAL PARTY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
—WHY THEY HATE MR. GLADSTONE—JORN STUABT MILL AND PISRARLL—POSSIBLE MISTARE OF
THE CHARCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUES, AND A
PROBABLE CONSPIRACY FOR THROWING HIM
OVER—THE TORY ESTIMATE OP THE PEOPLE OF
ENGLAND—THE TALK ABOUT THE IMPENDING
WAR IN EUROPE—ITEMS.

WOULD SECOND OF THE MAPPINING
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WOULD SECOND OF THE MAPPINING
WAR IN EUROPE—ITEMS. THE TROUBLES AND DIFFICULTIES BESETTING THE RE-

Surely an American must contemplate the present aspect of English politics with something of that peculiar complacency with which the Roman satirist pictured hunself as standing safe on land surveying the struggles of maricers at sea, in dan, er of shipwreek; or like a lusty young heir, in full possession of a goodly inheritance derived from his stardy progenitions, and involving only the responsibility of keeping it intact (which, in our case, has certainly cost a good deal), regarding another, defrauded of his manifest rights by unjust guardians. This badgered English people! how long shall their executors play at shuttlecock with the same, and keep them in leadingstrings, pulled by mammon and hereditary privilege? They remind one of the ever-tutored Toots at Dr. Blumbor's Academy, eagerly looking forward to his emancipation-only Toots could do nothing toward effecting it, and form till—suggests another comparison from the same novel. It is certainly like little Paul Dombey, not only affected with all-the maladies incidental to legislative infancy, but troubled with them to a degree of which other fancy, but troubled with them to a degree of which other children know nothing. Political teething, croup, meanless manps, and scarlatina are not to it passing indispositions, but grave illnesses. It is no sooner free from one disease than attacked by another; "sometimes it falleth mute the water, sometimes into the fire;" and though it has feelily attained to the dimensions of a full-grown bill, its commer triumphantly and its friends despairingly seem to believe that it will hardly live to make old bones.

**About ones, however! may the ones involved in the particular triumphantly and its friends despairingly seem to believe that it will hardly live to make old bones.

About omen, however! may the omen involved in the paraliel be averied—but we shall, in all probability, know on
Monday next, the 4th. And threatened men live long,
and the bill has already displayed an unexpected viliality. Even Sir Ramald Knightley—a Tory or the agricultural variety—has failed to kill it.

On Monday last, however, he achieved a double success;
threwing a new impediment in the passage of the bill and
passing the Government in a minority. It was the first defeat on the question, and although on a point which did not
affect the principle of the measure, it is of importance, as
revealing in yet sixtuger light than has yet been youch passing the Government in a minority. It was the first defeat on the question, and although on a point which did not also the content of the

supported by all the representatives of the small boroughs. Seventy-nine votes count for something, and may effect everything. Emphatically the prospects of the Government are not satisfactory. A man more baited, more misrepresented, more vilified than Mr. Gladstone, does not exist in England—he has attained temporary preëminence in this respect over Mr. Bright. The Tories hate him personally, first, because his heart and brain, having outgrown his aristocratic predicctions, they regard him as a descrite from their ranks. Secondly, he is neither a nobleman nor a squire. There is no getting over that in England, you know—unless you are very rich. Mr. Gladstone, doesn't hunt, nor keep race horses, nor gamble. He is simply the first commoner in the realm, a statesman, a scholar, and a philosopher. Hence the natural antipathy of the "country party." the raddy robust wearers of blue coats and white or buff waistcoats, whose only function in the legislature is to vote "ditto to Earl Derby." to cheer their friends as they do the hounds while hunting, or to hoot their foes like bedlamites broke loose for a holiday. As John Stuart Mill told one of them the other night, "the Conservative party is, by the law of its constitution, necessarily the suppliest party—which insures its being always an extreme powerful party."—a saying which drew hearty laughter from everybody in the House except Disrael, who affected to be reading a hook. The Tories would perhaps be placated if they could only throw over the brilliant Chancellor of the Exchequer, as it is known that the Queen is opposed to a dissolution of Parliament, and a Derby Ministry couldn't live long with the present one. Probably Mr. Gladstone was wanting in his usual shrewdness when he allowed them the opportunity of combining the balls. His original idea, as well as that of Earl Russell's was to let the Franchise measure stand or fall alone, leaving the Redistribution of Seate bill for a future session. On the pretext of disapproval of the separation, and doubt as to t the not been overruled by some of his colleagues, in spite of the certainty that the legislative graft of one bill on the other must damage the first and most important. There is suspicion that this may have been intended—of treason within the camp, involving the sacrifice of the best head in all England as a propitatory offering to the besotted and brainless Tories. Let that happen, and look out for consequences! If, thanks to a coalition between the Opposition and tengande Liberals, this bill shall be thrown but, the one certain result is that, before long, we shall carry another of a much stronger character. Meantime the Tories are as insolent as is possible. Their admiration of Mr. Lowe of The Times and Calme knows no reasonable bounds. It is on record that Judas received his thirty pieces of silver—and then went out and hanged himself.

As for the people of England, the Tories and mock Liberals—like most party politicians—are extremely ignorant of everything about them but their worser characteristics. They think if they do not talk very much like this: "The people findlestick! There's no people of England in the sense you speak of. The Reform Bill of Ekê was carried by the minufle classes, small tradesmen who marshaled their customers against the Government. Trade was then bad, wages low, work scarce. The shoe pinched everywhere, and Reform was to be the Morrison's bill of the community. Now everything's different; there is plenty of work, high wages, and ocheap bread. The people, that it to say the masses, have been so coddled, and flactored, and amused with exhibitions and evening schools, and workmen clubs, and philanthropy in general, that they have lost all national pride and political feeling. "They are a good canactie," as the wag says in Victor flugo's nored. They go to concert-valouns and exeming schools, and workmen clubs, and philanthropy in general, that they have lost all national pride and political feeling. "They are a good canactie," as the wag says in Victor flugo's nored. They go to conc

rizes, and when particularly hard-up, take the bounty and smigrate to Queensland or New Zealand. The pilick's put of them. They care more about wares than voice, depend upon its—tuors for beer than the ballot. The people has have great up to manhood since the Exhibition of 51 are as different from those who carried the Reform Bill of 30 as one race can possibly be from snother. Like the old Romans or the Franch of to-day, they like passes of the context of the Emperor has its wanterpart here, as havbody may see who is about Lonit to by night. We shall do very well without reform, that the people know it. The theory is a very simple one; what soon see how it will accord with the event. With Europe just on the point of general configuration, I hink the the time is drawing near when Democracy may contone a step or two. Your "Republican hubble" indu't burst, you know, and we are beginning to undertand why.

Mrs. Stowe—I have just quoted. They hold with Wordsworth's Rob Roy,

—"The good old rule, the simple plan,
That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can.

As a common rule, an interview between two suitors on

As a common rule, an interview between two suitors on the eve of a trial, only serves to render them more embittered toward each other, and there is no reason why an experiment which results thus in private affairs, should prove more successful in public ones. All the protocols and memoranda in the world can't bring about an arrangement by which both Austria and I ruly shall keep possession of Venetia, or by which Prussia and Austria shall each become the head of a united Germany. Yet, until these questions are settled, one way or the other, there is no permanent peace for Europe. The truth is, that a deliberative body is of very hitle practical influence unless backed up by executive power. Wanting that it resembles Jean Ben St. Anddé in danger of arrest, in Canning's anti-Jacobin. He argued the matter with the officer:

"—Quoted Wickifort and Puffendorf and Grotius, And proved from Vattel Renarkaby well
Such a deed would be quite atrocious.

"Twould have moved a Christian's bowels
To have beard the doubts he stated;
But the bussier did Ashe was bid,
And captured him while he prated:"

To mere palaver the belligerents would probably use the wayls of Featrice in Much Ado About Nothing: "I

And captured him while he prated!"

To mere palaver the belligerents would probably use the words of Featrice in Much Ado About Nothing: "I marvel you will still be talking, Signer Benedict; nobody minds you." What the Emperor Napoleon proposed two years ago was the formation of a European conneil whose decrees should be enforced by the collective authority of the members. Now, as France and England would have been virtually supreme in such a tribunal, the proposal, in effect, amounted to this: that the two countries should dictate terms to Europe. It was then thought that there was many grave objections to such a scheme, hence England declined it—but certainly not on the grounds of its being ineffective. As far as one can understand, the there was many grave objections to such a scheme, take England declined it—but certainly not on the grounds of its being ineffective. As far as one can understand, the proposed confesence of 1806 will bear little resemblance to the Napoleonic deal. Great Britain, at any rate, is certainly not going to war to 'upheld any decision of this conclave, and without her concurrence joint action is impossible. Still, though people have little hope as to the result, the outbreak of a general European war is too terrible a calamity not to invoke our carnest wishes for its prevention. And at such a crisis it would prove an additional misfortune if dissensions in home politics should remove from office the ministers who have, so far, carried out the proposal for a conterence to a successful issue. Garibaldi has not yet left Caprers.

There are no minor items of much import this week.

The Times is—I must be allowed the expression, as nothing else will do justice to the fact—scaping President Andrew Johnson fearfully. The cholera has disappeared at Liverpoel—Gladateur was at Ascot; and June has brought us June weather, which we are all very glad of. May was generally detestable.

Distribution of Seats bill is wrong in principle and imma-ture—is that it has some merits, and must inevitably be supported by all the representatives of the small boroughs. dignation existed in Fort Covington.

Your correspondent met on their way home three com-Your correspondent met on their way home three com-panies of United States Regulars, in light marching order, evil heart, would dare to weaken or dissolve it. Be true to Ireland, way to Westville but really going to Brasher Falls, at that which point, it appears, the Fenians have seized ten loads of arms and ammunition, guarded by some half a dozen Regulats.

Another detachment was met in the direction of Huntington, 12 miles from here, which place has been threatened for some days past by the Fenians.

A company of Fenians, numbering 50, from Pennsylvania, arrived at Potsdam Junction to-day, having marched to that place from Rome.

All hope is not yet abandoned. All quiet. BECOND DISPATCH.

The preliminary examination of Gen. Murphy, held on a charge of violating the Neutrality laws, was commenced to-day at Malone, before United States Commissioner Chas. Otappan of Potsdam-G. Sterling Smith, Assistant-

Chas. Otappan of Potsdain—G. Sterling Smith, Assistant-District-Attorney, appearing for the United States. Judge Flanders, Mr. Donahoe and Mr. Donders were counsel for the accused. The case has been made a test one for the other prisoners.

Major Stewart was the first witness examined. He testified to the arrest and seizure of arms at De Kalb Station, the dress worn by the prisoners at the time, the cases in which the arms and ammunition were contained, and also in reference to a map of some Canadian fortifications, and addresses made by Murphy and Heffernan. The crossexamination tended to show that the arms were bought, or came from the United States Arsenals.

Loring Greenough, and an old man who has acted in the capacity of Sheriff and Constable here for some thirty years, testified to the influx of strangers—which he believed amounted to about 2,000.

amounted to about 2,000.

Lieut. Lee of the Regulars was also examined. He testified that Capt. Fulton and others gave their names to him to get here with their several ranks in the Army of Ireland.

The hearing was adjourned till to-morrow. There are other witnesses to be examined. If held, the prisoners will be tried at Canandaigns, at the General Term to be held next Tuesday.

Nearly all the Femians have left, there not being more than 400 here at present.

An old man named Tulley, the father of a liquor-dealer,

had his watch taken from him this evening about 6 o'clock, by three persons supposed to be Fenians.

Gen. Meade is in town, with a large force of Regulars.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Our village now has the appearance of an important military town. Ten companies of United States Infantry are here, a part of whom have pitched their tents in the very center of the town. Last night four companies marched to Constables, six miles north of here, to capture some munitions of war, which, it was reported, the Femans had saized there. They did not succeed in finding any, and returned this morning. The invading army is disheartened, and the men are leaving for their homes by every train. They have succeeded in giving our neighbors over the bonder a most magnificent score. We are informed by a gentleman direct from Canada that but one family remains between Trout River and Huntington, a distance of over 10 miles. The others have all been frightened army.

The examination of the officers under arrest commenced to-day, and is now progressing.

danger of immediate hostilities is temperarily averted.

The following General Order has just been promulgated:

The following General Order has just been promulgated:

A GENERAL ORDER. HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ST. LAWFENCE, GENERAL OLDERS No. 3 - The following the remarks of the contract of the contra

seized and the Fenians not permitted to continue is that direction.

At all points occupied by United States troops, any prominent Fenian sgitators, leaders or sgots, or individuals disregarding the recent proclamation, or designing to violate the neutrality laws will be arrested.

Officers commanding at different points will confer with railroad and telegraph sgents or operators and forbid them on pain of baving their offices closed from conveying Fenians or munitions of war intended for them, in transmitting to them any commandations either in cipher crotherwise.

Major S. S. Elder, Captain of the let Artiflery, commanding at Rome, will send in each passencer train a trustworthy man, commissioned officer or soldier who will gons far as Watertown, reporting there to the commanding officer, and to Major Elder on his return, any information respecting the passage of the Ferians or their stores on the trains, ascertaining, if possible, the name of the car and conductor.

Col. Slemmer, at Watertown, will send a similar guard, with corresponding orders, as far as Petsdam Junction.

Trains having Fenians or munitions os board will not be allowed to proceed until they are removed and sufficient guaranteed is given that such men or munitions will not be again taken on board.

Any conductor or other individuals employed by railread

Any conductor or other individuals employed by railread companies, consiving at the violation of these orders, will not be allowed to proceed further with the train, but will be held as giving aid and comfort to the Fenians.

Commanding officers at stations will telegraph immediately to the Headquarters any arrests or setaures that may be made, and will send asy other information which may come into their possession concerning the movements of the Fenians. All cap tared property will be sent with a satiable grard to this place. By order of Col. Vogress, J. P. Sangen, A. A. G., 1st Lieut, 1st Art., and Brevet Capt. U. S. A.

There was a large meeting of Fernans at St. James Hall to night. A considerable sum of money was subscribed to support the Fernans in town until the action of Congress on the recent resolution is known. The Fernans generally will not accept transportation frome from the Government, coupled with a pledge not to again take up arms to invade Canada. They think the Government has not the right to depend such a secribe of their turnoules. Stringent Canada. They think the Government has not the right to demand such a sacrifice of their principles. Stringent steps will have to be taken by the Government to compel them to leave this vicinity.

- KINGSTON, C. W.
KINGSTON, Tuesday, June 12, 1866.
The Volunteers are under orders to hold themselves it rendiness to leave for their respective mustering points.
One buttalion of Rides left for Coborg this afternoon. WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 12, 1866. Gen'Schenek and other members of Congresshave to-day received a large number of telegrams from President Rob erts and other Fenians, thanking them for their action yesterday, and appealing for aid and comfort. They attribute all their disasters to the President's Proclamation and

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

The inquiries made by Major-Gen, Meade are as yet incomplete, but, so far as they have gone, they do not result in confirming the report that the Canadian or British forces crossed the boundary line, or that any of the Fennans have been killed by them, or that any prisoners were captured by them on the American side of the frontier.

In reply to an inquiry of District-Atterney Dart at Potsdam, New-York, as to whether any of the subordinate officers and men of the Fenian prisoners should be indicted, the Atterney-General telegraphed instructions to-day to indict the leaders only, and to prosecute them for breach of the United States Neutrality laws, with such diligence as would be consistent with the diguity of the United States.

Richsone, Va., Tuesday, June 12, 1868.
Mr. Stephens arrived from Washington this afternoon and is stopping at the Exchange Hotel. He will spend a few days in Richmond and Petersburg, and then return to New-York. His presence not being generally known has not yet caused any commotion among the Penians. The Fenina Cause in the City.

The following proclamation was issued by Mr. Roberts from his place of confinement yesterday: LUDLOW ST. JAIL. NEW YORK, June 12, 1866.

To the Fenium Brotherhood and Brishman of America.

Enormans and Countries: The Irish people of America are

under the command of Major Andrews, estensibly on their steadfast to the right, and undiamsyed by obstacles; and remember

papers.
Q. What was the expedition reported in the papers? A. It was simply about some men that it was reported had gone to Cauada; I saw Mr. Roberts there and asked him about 700 men who it was said had crossed the border to Canada; he said he knew nothing about it, as like as not it was untrue; I have attended public meetings called by posters Foulan meetings; I attended one about six weeks ago; I think Mr. Roberts was there; I could not tell whether he presided or not.

Mr. Courtney—You are a good witness Mr. Mahan. You anticipate my questions.

nticipate my questions.

Mr. Mahan—I would make make a good juryman; I am is-

different hetween you.

Mr. Courtney - What do you think that meeting was called Witness-With all due respect my opinions are not evi-

dence.
Q. What was on the postars? A. I don't remember.
Q. Did you attend other meetings where Mr. Roberts spoke?
A. I attended: at one fecture delivered by him. I remember one word be used; be does not speak the brogue, perhaps, as well as I do, and he used the word Ferian, and that is the only word I remember of that lecture; he was introduced by Col. O'Mahony. I suppose they were friendly at that time.

To Mr. McKeon—I never heard Mr. Wishard's name till the day before yesierisy.
Patrick Leamy, connected with The News and other papers, was called.

was called.

Q. Have you attended any meetings where Mr. Roberts spoker A. I have not.

That is all I want with you.

John M. Gallagher was sworn—Had been a reporter for a week, and had been to No. 706 Broadway, he had seen a gentleman shown to him as Mr. Roberts there.

Q. Who showed him as Mr. Roberts A. I couldn't say.

Sir.

ir.

Q. Did the person so shown you furnish you the information on published the next morning? A. I don't know, Sir, I try o gave faithful reports of what I hear, but when that is done

Roberts. Suppose the British, Government had sent Wishart there, to hand something to the witness.

Mr. Courtney-I doubt if he would have come out alive.

The Court overnued the objection, and the witness was compelled to maker.

somebody to complete the second of the secon

any part of it. (The paper in question is the process of June 7.) I wrote it up in a barry and could be swear to any part of it.

Q. Is that the same in purport as "hat you copied?
Mr. McKeon objected that be swear as a cross-examination of the witness placed on the stand by the Government itself. This witness had stread stated that he do not recognize it.
Mr. Courtney argues that as all these witnesses put themselves in opposition, to the prosecution a cross-examination was proper. That the facts shown of the publication of this paper signed by Col. Eacherts without any retractation or decidable with him was sufficient to admit the paper.

A. I am not able to answer to it, I have written much since and I court remember.

Q. Didn't you say that this was in part the same as you copied? A. No, say I say, it appeared to me that parts were the same; I could not even use so strong a word as "I think," about it.

Mr. Courtney—Now I offer this paper in evidence.
Mr. McKeen—Is the District Attorney serious in this offer?
Mr. Courtney—Now I offer this paper in evidence.
Mr. McKeen—Is the District Attorney serious in this offer?
Mr. Courtney—Now I offer this paper which is creditable to Mr. Roberts as a man, and an Irishman, I object to as a lawyer.
There, is negling to connect Mr. Roberts with it. Mr. McKeen argued from the cases in the 1808 troubies. He had known a cust where a man's name had been used to a paper when be west hundreds of miles away—a paper which he could not dissayer. This court excluded the paper.

Q. Prid you have any other conversation with Mr. Roberts?
A. Since has arrest I have had several I think.
Q. De you know who appointed Brig. Gen. James Kerrigao.
Mr. McKeon. Who is her

A. I asked Mr. Roberts if he appointed him. He said he did not. That was all. I did not have any conversation

Mr. McKeon. Who is her

A. I asked Mr. Roberts if he appointed him. He said he
did not. That was all. I did not have any conversation
about any other officers.
Q. Did Mr. Roberts ever tell you how many men had been
tent to Canada.

tent to Canada?

A. He never did.
Q. Or as to arms and ammunition?
A. Nothing of the kind.
Mr. McKeen—As there seems to be an interruption in the preceetings, I take occasion to say that I have sent to his alleged residence for Mr. Wishart, and have been unable to find

Mr. McKeon—I object to this. You can find this man's speeches and facts in speeches he has made.

Q. What, if anything, do you know as to Cel. Roberts and this originatisation? A. I was invited by Judge, Michael Connolly to intend what was called a cercle; I attended that mechanis; I contain any whether Mr. Roberts was there.

Mr. McKeon—Then I don't care. We are not trying Judge Connolly or the Fenian Circle.

Witness—I know very little as to the association of Col. Roberts with the order; I have seen him at this so-called head-quarters, with Killian and other alleged leaders, and have heard him colled the President of the association; I see one of the reporters, who acknowledged himself a Fenian at one of my meetings, and was not out by the police for that.

Cross-examined by Mr. McKeon.—Q. Will you fix the time when Mr. Roberts was at Fenian Hah? A. In November or October.

Q. Of what regiment were you Colonel ! A. Of the President's Life Guard.

Q. Of what regiment were you consider A. O. the Pleat's Life Guntd.
Q. Did you go to the field? A. I did not.
Q. Where were you bern? A. In Ireland, in the North.
Q. The black North? A. Yes, Sir.
Q. Are you an Orangeman? A. I am, and have been since What is the Orange oath? A. I cannot repeat it if I

would, and would not if I could.

Q. Is not a part of it to wade knee-deep in Catholic blood?

A. No. Sir. No Christian would take soon an oath. On the contrary, the each is a no ways to might the Catholics.

Mr. Courtney objected to this as in no way pertinent.

Mr. McKeon-I wish to show the prejudice of this witness. I confess having been brought up in a different way, to a strong prejudice against Orangemen.

Witness-That probably is your ignorance, Sir.

To the Fenion Reotherhood and Irishmen of America.

BROTHERS AND COUNTERENT: The Irish people of America are again until and in the cause of Irish Independence and universal freedom. The cheere which arease from the Irish soldiers at Lime Stone Ridge, as the English fee went fleeing before their avening steel, has found a responsive echo in every Irish heart, and made as ose in love, purpose and resolve. We see, after ages of foul oppression, the unquestehable desire of Irish independence hisse forth snew, and, as it awaps along the cities and prairies of titls vast continent, it gathers within its magic indusence five millions of Irish hearts and twice five millions of friends of freedom and foes of desceiben. Arise, then, my countrymen, and nerve yourselves for the struggle so nearly outside the class side every consideration that would darken the dewning hopes of your eneaved countrymen.

Be true to liberty, your country and yarn God; and your native land, instead of being a lazer-house of slavery, will suon be the garden of freedom. millions of friends of foredom and force of decosition. Arise, then, my construence, and new yourselves for the strange to many combines, and over the control of the while players of your cavacter out of my control of the control o

his safety. We have a right to lunes a made a fair offer and I at once.

Mr. Courtney—The Government has made a fair offer and I exampt see but what if it is refined the responsibility of his imprisonment resis entirely on Mr. Roberts. I cannot allow that this case is shilled to any preference whatever. I shall be ready to go on on Thursday or Friday when I shall clear the case.

Mr. McKeon-I am more afraid of the evidence that may be Mr. McKenr.—I am more afraid of the evidence that may be volunteered than of such as the District-Attorney may bring up. I have no wish to charge any micrivaluals, but we all know what the power of a Government like that of Great Britain with simple supplies of money can do. If however, the District Attorney will asstre me that the case will be closed Friday we will accept his proposition.

Mr. Courties—I shall close on Friday if that day will suit the Counties at shall close on Friday if that day will suit the Counties.

the Commissioner.—Then we adjourn to Friday, at 11 a. m.;
Mr. Roberts you give your word that you will appear at that
time upon this examination? Mr. Roberts—I do.
Therengon the crowd enthusiastically tunbed upon Mr. Roberts, every one who could reach his hand sheking it. As he
was leaving the room the air was rent again and again with
cheers and cries for the Fenian leader.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE. SENATE ALBANY, June 12, 1866.

The Senate convened at 12 o'clock. The proclamation of the Governor, calling the extra session for the trial of charges preferred against the Judge of Oneida Co., was read. The Clerk called the roll, and 24 Senators were Mr. Forgen moved the appointment of a Committee on Rules.
Mr. Williams moved to refer the subject to the Judi-

Silkand of Weas one race can possibly be from another. Like the old Known or the Fronch of to-day, they like papers has in the college of the old Known or the Fronch of to-day, they like papers has the college of the examination of the officers under arrest commenced to day, and is now progressing.

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The transfer of the Committee, the fight down of the fight down in the answer.

The transfer of the substitute of the answer.

All quiet on the Saimon.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE WAR ON THE RIVER PLATE

ADVANCE OF THE ALLIES.

THE DECISIVE BATTLE SOON EXPECTED

Note from the Argentine Republic on the Bombardment of Valparaiso.

An English Blue Book on the Spanish-Chilian War.

Brazil The Anglo-Brazilian Times of May 8 gives the follow-

The Anglo-Brazilian Times of May's gives the ionosing summary of news:

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Since the summary given in our issue of the 4th instant, comprising the Brazilian victory on the island, the passage of the Parana and second victory on the morning of the 17th, followed by the crossing of the whole Allies force, and the abandonment of the Paraguayan fort of Hapiru, we have to record the evacuation, by the Paraguayans, of their intrenched camp on the road to Humnita, and its occupation by the Brazilian vanguard, Lopez having retired either to Humaita or to some other position nearer it than the one he abandoned.

doned.

A division of the Brazilian fleet, together with a sufficiency of beats and light steamers had gone up the Upper Parana to transport the Baron de Porto-Alegre's army across that river, he having reached Candelsria with his whole force, and reports asserted that he was already across and on his march to Asuneion, or to come in on the communications of Lopez with that equits.

that capital.

The remainder of the fleet was within the Paraguay to proceed unward toward Humaita to attack it from the water side while the army meanied Lopez's other forces, and the decisive condict was daily looked for if, as expected, Lopez would offer battle in the neighborhood of that fortress, which is only 30 miles from the Parans.

ABSNDONMENT OF THE PARAGUATAN CAMP.

On the 20th of April and the two following days the transport of the material of the army was continued, and oth armies occupied their respective grounds without more serious engagement occurring between them than occasional exchange of muskery between the outposts, and that some vessels of the squadren having found a situation whence their heaviest cannon could tell, threw occasional bombabella into the Paragrayan camp.

the line, in the advance, mistaking esca other for enteness fired on each other for some time, caucing the death of nine men and the wonding of 30 more.

The Peragnayan enton having been reconnoitered, ascertaining that there were 60 pieces of artillery placed to defend the fortifications, preparations were made to assault it, but on the moraling of the fell flames were seen issuing from it and on Gen. Netto's cavalry briende advancing and entering the comp, it was found thus the Paragnayana had absandoned it after removing everything of value, and setting fire to the buildings inside. Whither Lopes had withdrawn was unknown on the 63d when the steamer left Corrientes.

Part of the fleet, with a number of steamers and boats, had started up the Parana toward Candelaria, where the Baron de Porto-Alegre was awaiting their arrival to enable him to cross the river. The remainder of the squadron was in the mouth of the Paragnay ready to ascend to Himmits.

Another iron ciad and two botab vessels left for the Parana on the 4th and 5th.

RANK OF BRAZIL.

With regard to the Bank of Brazil, the graduel contraction of its issue is undertaken, and it is understood that the new President, the Vicosals de Jequitathousha, has called on the principal dobtors of the bank to commence the reduction of their debts to it, so as to permit the more rapid withdrawal of the excess of issue.

PRICULIAN REON-CLADS.

the excess of issue.
PRECVIAN IRON-CLADS.

Argentine Republic. THE BOMBARDMENT OF VALPARAISO-NOTE FROM THE

THE BOMBARDMENT OF VALPARAISO—NOTE FROM THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT.

In Buenos ayres the news of the bembardment of Valparaiso was received with universal reprobation, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs had sent a note to the Argentine energy to Spain, conceived as follows:

"Sire The Argentine people has just been serrowfully impressed on knowing that on the dist of March last the City of Valparaiso was bombarded and deliberately burnt by the mayal forces of H. C. M. blockening it.

"The elvillazion of modern days has already acquired the principle that operations of war are limited to what may have direct influence on the exit of the struggle, condenning those which can have no other ond beyond doing an unnecessary injury to the enemy, in satisfaction of a cruel and sterile vengences.

manifestly violated the principle under whose guaranty cultivated nations now rest.

"The Government of H. C. M. knows the interest felt by
the Government of H. C. M. knows the interest felt by
the Government of H. C. M. knows the interest felt by
the Government of H. C. M. knows the interest felt by
a treent treaty forthying their amicable relations, by an extensive commerce, and by a large and industrious population
following steadily toward it; bound on the other side to the
people of Chill by the same links and by the yet living tradition of community in the perils and glories of the struggle
which founded their independence, its Government, without
pointing out the causes which placed arms in the hands of two
friendly nations, limits itself to deplore that it was not permitted to it, that it was not possible to it to prevent the evils
consequent on so terrible an extremity, observing the duties
of the attests timeartially, when it hepes will have been duly

mitted to it, that if was not possible to it. The consequent on so terrible an extremity, observing the duties of the strictest impartialty, which it bepes will have been duly appreciated by the Government of it. t. M.

"The Argentise Government believes that this same specialty of its position and it to make its voice heard by that of H. C. M., position against the employment of means which it considers contrary to the principles consecrated by the law of nations, and against the impires caused or which may be caused to Argentine citizons and the property, whose indemnification it will opportunely solicit, and to show to it, at the same time, the difficulties that there would be in the preservation of the good relations which happily exist between both countries, and on which for its part, it places especial value on critivating and rendering closer, should it persist in employing these means of war against the peoples of America.

"Your Ex, will give a copy of this note to the Minister of State of H. C. M.

"God keep Your Ex, many years.

"RUFINO DE ELEGANDE."

AN ENGLISH BLUE-BOOK OF THE SPANISH-URLIAN

who will these means of war against the peoples of America.

"Your Et., will give a copy of this note to the Minister of State of H. C. M.
"God keep Your Et. many years.

"Reproduce the Minister of Minister of State of H. C. M.
"AR.

The correspondence respecting the war between Chill and Spain has just been issued. It is comprised in a blue-hook of 230 pages, and ranges over all the events which have occurred since the blockade of the Chilian const on September 27. The concentialing dispatches, of course, refer to the hombardment of Valparaise. On April 2, Rear-Admiral Demman, dating from on board the Sutley, off Valparaise, gives an occupant of this statek, and concludes his dispatch with the following paragraph:

"Treger to say that several Englain merchants have endeavored to excite the feelings of the inhabitants against their own constry, and I have forwarded, in another dispatch, a copy of the resolutions passed at a public meeting, condemning the conduct of Mr. Thomson, the Minister, and nyself, with my reply; and I regret to state that Mr. Thomson's dispatches has received from England were stoken from his room at the Hotel Anby lot night.

In a second dispatch to the Secretary to the Admirally of the same date, the Admiral says:

"Several of the Rithis resionable on Saturday the Sith, called on me. Informing in of a rumor that the Spanish squait on was about to bombard the total rubor that the spanish squait on was about to bombard the total rubor, as also the excipation where they had called upon me without delay, in order to see time, I promised to do all in ey power to prevent this calamity, which having had no inflantion of from the Spanish Brigadier General.

I should inferior in any other way than by remonstrance, taking ears to inform those who had called upon me that I was bound by my orders to a strict neutrality. Next day (Sunday) I called on the Brigadier General on his appearing that I should inferior in any other way than by remonstrance, taking ears to inform those who had called upon me

BULL'S HEAD.—Beeves count up strong this week, about 4,220 were in the Porty-fourth-st. yards on Monday, and the large classs of "operators for a rise" soon became a that they were playing a losing game, as prices fell all the way from ic. per in, on choice lots, to lie, on common steek, and at this heavy decline butchers and graziers could not be induced to take all. Sheep advanced a little yesterday, with light receipts, but are lower to-day. Hogs are seiling about as last week.

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING .- Coroner Wilder restords held an inquest at No. 190 Spring-st., on the body of George Marshall, who committed suicide on Monday night by sheeting Marsan, who commited smelde on Menday night by shorting himself through the head, as reported in yesterday's Tamura. From the evidence, it would appear that on the night in question the deceased came home perially intoxicated, and asked a young lady to take a walk with him. She refused, and he then shot himself. About three weeks previous he threatened to shoot himself for some trifling reason. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. Deceased was a native of Germany, aged 24 years, and a cabinet-maker.

THE QUARANTINE QUESTION being now settled, the shabitants of Staten, Coney and Monbattan Islands and vicinity, are informed that KENTS EAST INDA COPPER is gilll said by all receive at 25 cents per fb. Wholessie Depot No. 124 Reedest.

THE BURGLAR-ALARM TELEGRAPH saved seven houses from robbers but week. It is in operation at the office. No. 254 Breadway. Lock at it. E. Holland.

wrong pursuits and waste half their life in a struggle against diap pointment and failure. Every man of common sense can do some thing useful, and be successful, if he find the right place. PHEREOL ony should be consulted. Written charts, with advice, given daily by Fowlan & Willis, No. 203 Broadway, New-York.

"WHAT CAN I DO BEST? "-Men stumble inte

How Experience Conquers Prejudice. Mr. George Thrail of Rochester in a recent letter to "Affice a Gibbs, S. M. Co., writes: One of your Mechines has been used in young for the past if menths. It has given perfect antidection and I consider it the Bran Sawing Machines for family one. I was cheerfully been my testimenty in its favor, because I was at first greatly projected against it.

ARRIVED.

miship San Salvador, Atkinson, Savann sh June 9, with moise and
Garrison & Atlan pass to Gerrison & Alleu.

Snip Ryukam (Norw.), Iseñer, Borde aux 37 days, with index, te
Shipoult & Carado.

Ship Nerens, Nichols, Liverpool 43 days, with index, &c., to Dear Ship Nerca, Nichols, Liverpool 43 days, with indee, &c., to Bearbon Ston.

Bark Hubert (Br.), Wright. Shields 55 days, with indee, to Barchay

& Livingston. Experienced heavy weather the entire passage.

Bark Albasare (of Liverpool, N. S.). Mank. Crab band to days,
with sugar and moissers to George Wheelwright. Left brig Lone Sor,
for New-York in 6 days.

Bark Bolivia, Whiteberry, Aspinwall 19 days, with cocounts, &c.,
to J. T. Joy.

Bark Zafriedenheit (Pruss.), Lich, Shields 52 days, with indee to

H. &. W. F. Meyer.

chr. Anna C. Leverett, Booth, Motegorda Bay 29 days, with hides ol to Gustave Tysou.
S. H. Hopkins, Piedmore, Newbern, N. C., 7 days, with ord

June 2, in lat. 43, long, 51 45, ship Niles of St. Johns, N. S., bound F., May S, in lat. 38 30, long, 46 25, Bremen burk Kathleen, from Codiz or Hallors, 22 days out. June 4, off Cupe Florids, brig W. N. Nickols, from Sagus for Balti-

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, Greenwich and Morray-ste, where you will find Tess. Coffees, Fish, Flour and everything one cheaper than any store in New Yark. One grise boises, C.O. to MACFARLAND'S Book Store, corner to MacFARLAND'S Book Store, corner to Twenty-third at, and Broadezay, there were will find all the NEW BOOKS of the day and an, the old Standard Works and, also, choice English, French and Scotch Stationery. MUSKETO NETS.
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